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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892.—COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

section 814 of the Consolidation act, it is the duty

Hy section 513 of the Consolidation act, it is the duty of the deputies under you, rommencing with the track Menday in September in cach year, to personally examine cach and every house, further, tot, or pier in this city, for the purpose of assessment. In the discipance of citis duty it ey have avery opportunity of observing the sanitary condition.

I desire that you will instruct your deputies to personally examine each piece of property in the districts assigned to them, with this additional object in view, and note and report to you any lack of sanitary requirements that they may observe, and would thank you to make known the same to me, that speedy remedy may be applied.

you to make known the same to me, that speedy remedy may be applied.
Your department is one of the most important of the city (toverment, inasmuch as it has close relations with the location and condition of all the real satale of the city, and is thereby equipped to render at this time valuable aid to guard in protecting the public health.
Your active co-operation in this matter is urged.
Your respectfully.

The Aldermen will consider the situation at their meeting on Tuesday. Alderman Flynn said yesterday that he intended to draft a res-clution to present before the Board, calling for the most effective action possible from every

the most effective action possible from every department.

"I don't know yet just what we will put in the resolution," he said yesterday, "but I am my-self in favor of stopping immigration from all cholera ports. I don't believe our Board could do that, but we might call on the Board of Health to do what it could in that direction. The Board of Health of course, would act in accordance with our wishes. We shall take some step to strengthen the hands of the departments."

to prevent the disease from being brought here. They place great dependence on the New York health officers, and have very little fear that any case will get beyond Quarantine without detection. Health Inspector Benja-min and the Jersey City Health Board have is-sued orders to have the unclean parts of the city cleaned. Superintendent Smith of the Police Department will give the Health Board all the police aid necessary to enforce its orders.

Afraid of the Effect of a Cholera Scare of

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.-Prof. J. B. Hamilton, ex-

Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Ser-vice, and at present in the Marine Hospital

Service here, in talking of the cholera scare

to-day said that, while there is danger, there

is absolutely no occasion for alarm. Unnec-

essary and repeated warnings, he says, are liable to produce a rank and result injuriously to the World's Columbian Exposition. The national and local authorities, he says, have better samitary arrangements than ever before; the laws are more practical and sanitary science has more resources than formerly. According to him there is no need of fear that cholera will spread, even if it does secure a landing on our shores.

Detroit Adopting Precautions,

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.-At a special meet-

ing held yesterday to devise means for keep-ing cholers out of Detroit, Health Officer Duf-

eld presented to the Board of Health a plan

for establishing quarantine stations at the railroad depots for the care of immigrants from infected ships. The plan is to have one or more cars set aside by the railroad companies at each depot for the use of the Board of leath. In these cars the immigrants will be kept until all danger is past. In case any of the immigrants are sick they will be treated in cars temporarily converted into hospitals.

The New York Central's Limited trains present all the conveniences of the best appointed hotels.—Ada.

CHOLERA REACHES ENGLAND.

SEVERAL CARES OF THE DISEASE BROUGHT FROM HAMBURG.

La'est Reports of Its Progress in Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre-The Beath Rate Continues to Increase in Russia-Taking Measures in Washington and Else. where to Prevent the Introduction of the Breaded Disease Into the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 26.-The Asiatic cholera has arrived in England. The steamer Gemma. from Hamburg, has entered at Gravesend, bringing several cases of the plague. Two women on the steamer have died from cholers, and another victim, a man, is improving. The news has caused great consternation at Gravesend and excitement in London.

The steamer Laura, which arrived at Lynn-Regia to-day from Hamburg, had two persons Mick on board, suspected of having cholera. The health officers of Lynn refused to allow the steamer to enter port, and compelled it to

but back to sea.
The North German Lloyd steamship line has given notice that no emigrants from Russia will be carried in the steerage.

A despatch to the Slandard says that the presence of the cholera in Denmark is officially denied.

Sixty passengers on the Hamburg-American line steamer Columbia, from New York, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, concluded not to proceed to Hamburg when they learned of the cholera epidemic there. They left the Columbia when they found that the company had ordered that she proceed no further, and took passage for Flushing, in the Netherlands.

The Hamburg-American steamship Columbia will not proceed to Hamburg. She is un-loading at Southampton, and will start for New York on Saturday. The steamship Normannia of the liamburg-American line will not le allowed to land to-morrow. It is said, although she dealined to take on board 400

emigrants who selied for passage.

Another design to the Standerd from Berlin says that a peror William has received full reports on the cholera epidomic, which will probably modify his travelling plans for the au'umn. Beligious communities want the Emperor to appoint a day of prayer for deliverance. On the Berlin Bourse to-day, with the exception of a seven per cent. rise in the shares of chemical companies supplying disinfectants, depression was general. No official Announcement has been made confirming the reported presence of Asiatic cholers there.

In Altona the water supply is failing. It is reported that in Pinneberg and kiel several cases of Asiatic choicra have been discovered. PARIS, Aug. 22.—The latest news regarding the choicra at Havre is that twenty-eight cases appeared on Thursday and that there were ten deaths from choicra that day. The authorities at Havre have been instructed to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures, and especially to isolate every case.

In Havre to-day forty-eight fresh cases of choicra and twenty-one deaths are reported.

Anywrey. Aug. 23.—If there are any new cases of choicra the authorities suppress the fact. Nery little confidence is placed in the Schold Board of Health. That body has officially stated that there has been no choicra in Aniwery since the 18th of the month, and has also announced that it sees no reason to ask any change in its bills of health on account of a few suspicious cases of sickness coming from Havre and Hamburg. It will therefore continue to deliver clean bills of health.

St. Petrashum. Aug. 24.—Yesterday, according to the official roturns, there were 6.522 new cases of choicra against 5.670 on Wednesday, Yesterday there were 2.977 deaths reported against 2.743 for Wednesday. In St. Petreburg there were reported yesterday 103 new cases and twenty-four deaths.

Koynesses, Aug. 26.—The Government has ordered the suspension of all traffic on the Russian frontiers except at Eydtkuhnen and Prostken. A multitude of intending smigrants have been stopped at points on the frontier and driven back to Bussian. In the two stations named travellers and baggage undergo rigid inspection and disinfection. Prof. Esmarkay been stopped at points on the frontier and driven back to Bussian. In the two stations named travellers and baggage undergo of the sanitary service on the frontier.

Viknya, Aug. 26.—Additional precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of cholera. The service for the contiers are supported against of the sanitary service on the frontier.

The service of through carriages from Consta

CANADA ON HER GUARD.

Ships Arriving from Infected Districts Will

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—The outbreak of cholera at several European seaports has caused con-siderable uneasiness here, as the steamships of the Hamburg-American Packet Company arrive weekly at this port from Hamburg and Antworp. W. C. Munderich, manager of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, states that every precaution will be taken on board that every precaution will be taken on board the boats to prevent the disease, and he will afford the health authorities every assistance in his power. The steamship Mandrahm will sail from Antwerp Thursday from Montreal, but she was in Hamburg five days ago. The next heat that will leave Hamburg from Montreal is the Steinhoft, on Sept. 15. Tramp steamers also leave Hamburg for Montreal, but none are on the way now.

Dr. Laberge, the city's Health Officer, says he will take every precaution against the land-

he will take every precaution against the land-ing of any immigrant or any member of the crew of a vessel from an infected port until the vassel has been thoroughly overhauled by the proper authorities.

TO INSPECT QUARANTINES.

Physicians Representing the State Boards of Bealth to Undertake the Task, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—The Executive Com-nittee of the National Conference of State

Boards of Health met in this city to-day for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the Introduction of cholera.

The recommendation of Dr. McCormack,

President of the Conference, was adopted, con-President of the Conference, was adopted, contemplating the appointment of quarantine inspection commissioners for the purpose of
examining all the quarantine stations on the
Atlantic and Guil coast and the Facific.

The following physicians were appointed
members of the Commission: J. H. Met'ormack. Bowling Green: H. B. Faker, Lansing:
Irving Watson, Concord: P. H. Boyce, Toronto;
J. H. Ialue, Sacramento; Domingo Oryanano;
city of Mexico, and either J. Hoft or L. F. Saloman of New Orleans. This Commission is
called to meet in Toronto on Wednesday, Aug.
31, and proceed thence to Quebec.

WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES ALERT. Every Precaution Taken to Prevent Cholero from Entering Our Ports.

Washington, Aug. 26,-"We cannot prevent immigration into the United States, but we can take precautions to prevent the introduction of cholera into our country," said Secretary Charles Foster, as he sat at his deak in the Treasury Department this afternoon. His statement was in reply to a question by a reporter of THE SUN as to whether the danger rom cholera is so imminent as to demand absolute prohibition of immigration from the infected countries. Secretary Foster went on to say that the officials of the Treasury Department have met all the demands of he occasion as promptly and as effectively as the law will permit. Immigrant inspectors have been directed to exert themselves to prevent the landing at our ports of all persons from the infected points until they have been thoroughly disinfected. Their clothing, their baggage, their personal effects, and also the ship that brings them over, must be subjected to the same process. Additional regulations have been promulgated within the past twenty-four hours, and Assistant Secretary Spaulding and the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, after a consultation late this afternoon, reported to Secretary Foster that every precaution has been taken to keep the dreadful scourge at bay. Mr. Spauldme said further that no additional cholera news was received to-day, thus indicating that the disease is confined to the points already named. If there had been any spreading of the disease, that fact would have been promptly reported by our agents abroad, for they have been instructed to notify this Government at once. Returning to the subject of prohibiting immigration into this country.

Becretary Foster said:
"Under the existing laws we cannot exclude anybody except Chinamen, providing they stand the test at the quarantine station and comply with the regulations iald down for the guidance of the immigrant inspectors. We cannot stop foreigners from coming to this country, but we can make regulations for our own protection, and compel them to comply with them or be turned back. It must not be forgotten that the Government has no intrisdiction ever the quarantine stations. They are under the control of the States. Several attempts have been made to place the quarantine system under the direction of the Government, but the lovers of State rights have brevented any change being made in that direction. During the last session of Congress an effort was made to revise the immigration laws, but not withstanding the time spont in the investigation of the subject in connection with Ellis Island. Congress allourned without taking any steps in the matter. The regulations of 1888 are still in force, and it is believed that they are being faithfully carried out by the inspectors. Inspector Toby was here from New York to-day, and he informed me that the regulations are being strictly adhered to at the port of New York.

"The immigration question," continued Secretary Foster, "is one that demands a great deal of attention. It is almost impossible to avoid making mistakes in dealing with the immigrants who come to this country. The inspectors often have to rely upon their judgment, and they are sometimes deceived, just the same as in any other branch of detective business. The men who engage in the immigrant rade coach the new arrivals as to what answers they shall give to the questions put to them by the inspectors. Frequently they betray the men's he neads of the steamship company which brought them over."

The Secretary then commented upon the existing immigrants is dumped down on this country every year.

Mr. Enes T. Hall, chief clerk of the Immigration Eureau, who was present to consult cannot stop foreigners from coming to this country, but we can make regulations for

Anouncement has been made confirming the reported presence of Asiatic cholers there. Two passengers from Hamburg were sent has the sent to a heavital. The apprehensions lately entertained in England in regard to danger from cholern have suddenly developed into a genuine search. This fact that two deaths have becurred among passengers landed from Hamburg has aroused alarm in every quarter. The newspapers are elamoring for an ontire storpage of traffic from the infected ports, especially Hamburg, and the N. James & factate domains that the port of New York.

At Grimsby, Hull, and Lyan floating heapitals are in readiness to receive immigrants who are detained for medical examinations who are detained for medical examinations of each the new hoc engage in the immigrants who are detained for medical examinations of each the new hoc engage in the immigrants who are detained for medical examinations of each the new arises and in the future.

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At Grimsby, Hull, and Lyan floating heapitals are in readiness to receive immigrants of the wind and the port of the immediate of the propers of the port of the water and the immigrants thus landed are seldom subjected to the scrutiny of the immigrant inspectors, for the reason that it is difficult to distinguish who are immigrants and who are not in a mixed crowd in a railway train. In the proposed revision of the immigration laws it is intended to establish a head tax to apply

distinguish who are immigrants and who are not in a mixed crowd in a railway train. In the proposed revision of the immigration laws it is intended to establish a head tax to apply to immigrants coming across the border as well to those arriving at the various ports. It is estimated that thousands of immigrants reach the United States every year across the border. Along the Canadian border it is estimated that at least 20,000 British subjects come into the United States to work every day, because they can earn higher wages, and return to their Canadian homes every night, or at least once a week. It is an easy matter for immigrants to mingle with these temporary residents in the United States and come across the line without detection. By the adoption of a head tax every one of these Canadians who daily come into the United States would be assessed or compelled to remain on the other side of the line.

There was a conference at the State Department to-day, in which Secretary John W. Foster, Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department, and Private Secretary Halford pat ticlpated. In view of the alarming statements in the morning papers in connection with the spread of the cholers in Europe, the President telegraphed here for the latest intelligence on the subject. Secretary Foster said that the State Department had no additional information beyond what appeared in the morning papers. Our consular agents abroad are on the alert for any new developments, but they evidently had no news to-day. Assistant Secretary Souding informed the Secretary of State and Private Secretary Halford of the various precautions taken by the Treasury Department, so that Mr. Halford was snabled to send to the President an assuring dispatch.

Throughout the departments there is a feding that in view of the precautions taken by the Secretary of the Areasury, there is but little chance for the cholers to become epidemic in this country. Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service, who went to Philadelphia yesterday to

tickets from British, Irish, Scandinavian, and Finnish points.

The Compagnic Generale Transatiantique calls apacial attention to instances where a few cases of contagious diseases were introduced into the United States by vessels of the company's line coming from Arabia, Egypt, Greece, Morocco, Persia, Russia, and the Turkish ampire, and directs agents not to sell prepaid tickets to any one coming from these countries until further orders.

The Secretary of State this evening sent the following telegram to the United States Consul at Hamburg, embodying the recommendations of the Health Officer at New York:

"I recommend that all immigrants undergo a most thorough inspection abroad, with detention of those from infected or suspected districts for at least live days; that they be bathed and all clothing and baggage be disinicated by steam; that the certificates signed by the Consul of such cleansing and disinfection be given the ship's surgeun for presentation to the Health Officer at the port of entry."

After Sent. 5, until Oct 1 inclusive, Train 109, leav-

After Sept. 5, until Oct. I inclusive, Train 100, leaving Brooklyn at 2:55 and Long Island City at 8 P. M., will run on Fridays and Saturday outly, and Train 110, leaving Sag Harbur at 7:50, Greenpoint at 7:55 P. M., will run on Fridays and Mondays outly—4ds.

READY FOR THE PLAGUE.

THE PREPARATIONS MADE BY QUAR-ANTINE AND HEALTH OFFICIALS.

The Boards of Health on the Alert-Stringent Measures Adopted for the Thorough Cleansing of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hobokes-No Probability that Cholers Will Obtain a Footing There

From the active measures taken by the Health Board, and the precautions taken by Health Officer Jenkins at Quarantine, it appeared protty evident vesterday that the principal danger to New York from the cholera is the chance that the germs may be brought here in the ciothing of immigrants who have arrived at other ports and travelled to New York by rail. The physicians here rely a good deal on the fact that when a person becomes infected with the disease the germs incubate so rapidly that even a voyage across the Atlantic on one of the fastest ocean racers would not be more than half completed before the patient would be stricken down. When there have been no cases of cholera on board a vessel when she arrives here, it is considered proof that no cholera-infected person entered the ship.
The steamships Werkendam from Rotterdam

and Germanic from Liverpool on their arrival at Quarantine yesterday morning were subjected to a rigorous examination. No indicaand both ships received a clean bill of health. Within the next twenty-four hours the French steamer La Touraine from Havre, the Edam from Rotterdam, the St. Ronans from Liverpool, the Sorrento from Hamburg, the Manitoba and America from London, the Russia from Havre, the Augusta Victoria from Hamburg, and the Picqua from Gibraltar are expected to arrive. La Touraine was expected early this morning with some suspected cases of cholera on board. Should the suspicions prove correct, the vessel, passengers, and entire ship's company will be detained. In any case the vessel will be subjected to as close a scrutiny as the Italia went through before a clean bill of health will be given.

Dr. Perkins yesterday sent the following let-ter to Secretary of State Foster. in Washington, in reply to two despatches received from Mr. Foster regarding the spread of cholera in Europe and the quarantine arrangements in the European cities:

Steamshirs will be inspected most earefully. Steam ablys having suspected cases or deaths on board with be held until bacteriological examination can be made, and if cholera is found all persons will be held at least seven day a, and the sick removed and placed in hospital All buggage as well as the vessel will be treated with steam, and all parts of the vessel not subjected to steam will be washed with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury. I recommend that all immigrants shall undergo most thorough inspection abroad, and the detention of those from infected or suspected districts for at least five days; that they be bathed, and all clothing and baygage be disinfected by steam; that a certificate, signed gage he disinfected by steam; that a certificate, signed by the Consul, of such cleansing and disinfection be given the ship's surgeon for presentation to the Health Officer at the port of entry. All rags from infected or suspected districts will not receive permits from me. The Health authorities of New York or Brooklyn will not land rags without such permits.

William T. Jansins, Health Officer Port of New York.

The Board of Health, which has held special meetings every day this week, issued the following circular to all the representatives of steamship lines in the city yesterday morning: No person shall sell, exchange, remove, or in any way make exposure of any straw, bedding or other articles used by immigrants, upon any "eased bringing laumgrants to this port, until it has been adequately and properly eiganned or districted, and all straw, bedding, or other articles that have been exposed on any vasaels to contaction or infection of any contactors discase, or have been or are labble to offind unions such disease, shall be destroyed by fire on said vessel.

This is an amendment of section 141 of the Sanitary Code, making its provisions more atringent. The members of the Health Board believe that cremation is the most effective way of disposing of infected clothing. The following circular was also issued by the Health Board to the Sanitary Superintendent and his subordinates:

and his subordinates:

| Health Department, | SOI More Strant, Aug. 26, 1802. |
| The attention of the Sanitary Bureau is particularly directed to the following matters: The Chief Sanitary Inspection to be made and sanitary defacts to be remedied at once, as follows:

| On wells to be cleaned and disinfected. | Chief Sanitary and sanitary defacts to be remedied at once, as follows:
| On wells to be cleaned and disinfected. | Chief Sanitary Sanitary

infected.

4. Depressed gutters and gutter covers to be cleaned and disinfected.

5. All tetrement houses—"rookeries"—to be thoroughly insjected, and all sanitary defects therein remedied; also to be thoroughly cleaned and walls and cellings to be painted and whitewashed.

6. Depressed yards, areas, and sidewalks to be cleaned and disinfected and graded. of hejressed yards, areas, and sidewaise to define the condition of the co

Cussiss G. Wilson, Fresident,
The members of the Board of Health were
confident yesterday that with these procautions the risk of cholera finding a footing in
New York was reduced to a minimum. Dr.
Roberts, chief of the Bureau of Contagious
Diseases, said to a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon:
"While I do not believe that there is much
because of cholers obtaining a foothold here.

afternoon:

"While I do not believe that there is much chance of cholera obtaining a foothold here, there is nothing like making assurance doubly sure. As to the disease reaching this city by way of Boston, Baltimore, or Philiadelphia, or by Montreal, Quebec, or Halifax, I consider it hardly likely. The presumption is that these ports are alive to the danger."

Gen. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, said the circular to be sent to every householder and resident in case of an outbreak of cholers here was ready. It would not, however, be made public until Asiatic cholers actually made its appearance.

"In the mean time," he continued, "the city is being kept as clean as possible. The coming of cooler weather will of course lessen the danger. As to the watching of railroad stations I have no doubt that if it becomes necessary it will be done."

The circular which was sent by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding on Aug. 17, to take effect on Sept 18, to Collectors of the Customs, medical officers, agents of steamship companies, and others is to go into effect at once. All the parties concerned were notified of the change. The full text of the circular is as follows:

The act approved April 27, 1878, entitled "An act to remain the introduction of infectious or contagions in the Introd States." provides that no "and coming from any foreign port or country where any port of the United States or pass the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country except in such manner as may be prescribed in the asid act.

Furthermore, section 4,792 of the Revised Statutes of the Clusted States provides as follows:

port of the United States of passing boundary line between the United States and any foreign country except in such manner as may be prescribed in the said act.

Furthermore, section 4.792 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides as follows:

"The quarantine and other restraints established by the health laws of any State respecting any vessel arriving in or bound to any passes of district theorems and the same of the United States and the support of the several shall be duly observed by task properties of the several revenue of the United States and all such officers of the United States shall faithfully add in the accountry in the several shall faithfully add in the accountry of the Treasury.

Official information having been received of the spidement of choiers in Russia, and in view of the large immigration into the United States from said country and of the danger that exists of the introduction of choiers into the United States through the medium of personal effects and begage of said immigrants it is hereby ordered that on and after Sept. 18, 1892, no vessel having on board hedding, cluthing, ac, belonging to immigrants from any choiers-intected district, shall be admitted entry into the United States through the medium of personal effects and begage of State unless accompanies to immigrants from any choiers-intected district, shall be admitted entry into the Chited States unless accompanied by a certificate from a consular officer at the port of embarkation to the effect that said personal effects, baggase. Ac., have been disinfected in accordance with the methods hereing for destributed.

For the disinfection of said articles one or more of the following methods with be used. All articles to be unpacked and freely exposed for disinfected.

Exposure to steam not less than one hour, the steam to be of a temperature and the states in the section.

2. Exposure to steam not less than four.

This method (No. 2) may be applied to leather goods, atom, as trunks, astately is boot, as trunk to rubbe

Lawson Sandford, Secretary of the Continental lines, numbering some fourteen companies, said yesterday that all the companies had received notification to the effect that the provisions of the circular were to go into offect at once.

Dr. Jenkins, when seen at Quarantine yesterday, said that he did not believe cholers could effect a landing in New York.

"So soon," he said, "as a case of true cholers appears there will be the most rigid quarantine. But I am acting precisely as if lexpected it to come here. I have no doubt the tiovernment would order a quarantine

across the border if there was any indication that Asiatic cholera could be brought here by rali from the Dominion." Dr. Jenkins could not say what might be done toward stopping all immigration until a cholera-infected ship actually arrived here. There is a strong feeling among the people generally that all immigration from cholera-infected ports should be stopped entirely for the present. This does not mean that there is any doubt in the public mind as to the efficiency of our quarantine and local health officials. There is reason to believe that both of these departments stand exceptionally high in public esteem. The lact seems to be that people doubt if any process of disinfection which can be practised on shipboard or at Quarantine can effectively destroy the germs of cholera if such exist in the clothing or baggage of immigrants. Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer, says that there are effective means of disinfection, and that they will be applied at Quarantine. But the public will probably never feel satisfied as long as immigrants are allowed to land directly from cholera ports without actual detailion at Quarantine for a considerable length of time. The city officials are fully alive to the gravity of the situation, but are not disposed to commit themselves to the proposition of stopping immigration. "If the Board of Health think that such a HIRAM W. SIBLEY DROWNED.

LOST WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN IN LAKE HURON.

His Wife Was the Daughter of the Late Fletcher Harper, the Well-known Publisher of This City-Miss M. B. Pond and Miss P. W. Durbin Were Also Drowned. SAGINAW, Aug. 26.-The new steam yacht

Wapiti, owned by Sibley & Berringer, lumbermen of this city, was lost yesterday in a storm on Georgian Bay. Eight lives were lost, but the full particulars of the disaster have not yet been received. Hiram W. Sibler, santor member of the

firm, who lives in New York State, started for try of the situation, but are not disposed to commit themselves to the proposition of stopping immigration.

"If the Board of Health think that such a stringent measure would better the city's chances of escaping the pestilence, then I am heartily in favor of refusing to let a single immeratily in favor of refusing to let a single immigrant from an infected port step foot is our town." That was the sentiment expressed by all of the officials seen by a reporter yesterday. Mayor Grant began to make active inquiry into the condition of every part of the city reterday, with the view of posting himself as to how the disease can be best fought if it succeeds in passing Quarantine or getting in from Canada or New Orleans by the back door. He addressed letters to the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, the Comptroller, the Presidents of the Dock Department, the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Department of Charities and Correction, and the Department of Taxes and Assosments, and the Superintendent of the Building Department, requesting them to gather information about the condition of the city from their employees and report to him as soon as possible. This practically makes every city employee a sort of deputy health in spector. The results which may be expected from this action can be gathered from the following letter addressed to President E. P. Barker of the Department:

The september cholers now raging in portions of Europe admensibles us to take every measure of presultent against it here. Our Beath Papartment is fully awake to the imperiance of the matter, and its taking every measure in its power to guard against it asking every measure in its power to guard against it, and to make the presultions complete the co-operation of every department is necessary, and every employee of the city Government should be constituted as aniatry inspector.

Hy section 814 of the Consolidation act, it is the duty of the deputies, uniter you commission with the first a cruise in the yacht a week ago. The boat went from here to Mackinse Island, and then headed for Georgian Bay ports.

On the ill-fated yacht were Mr. and Mrs. Sibley, their three children, two young ladies from Rochester, whose names could not be learned, the Captain, an engineer, and a cook.

Information in regard to the loss of the book comes from Collingwood, Ont., in a despatch, which says that the yacht went down in a storm, and that of the ten people on board only two were saved, the cook and one other.

There is no doubt as to the authenticity of the report, and the lack of details is doubtless due to the fact that the cook probably did not know the names of those on board.

George Sherman, the cook employed on the yacht, telegraphs from Collingwood, Ont., this evening that the yacht was wrecked and that but two of those on board were saved. Among those lost are H. W. Sibley, his wife, son, daughter, and two ladies, Miss M. B. Pond and Miss F. W. Durbin, of Rochester, Engineer Walter A. Sibley of Saginaw. Capt. James Elldridge, Jerome O'Hara, deck hand, fireman, name unknown, all of Saginaw, and George Sherman, cook, of Mackinsw.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 26.-The best information obtainable at this hour leads to the belief that the party on the ill-fated boat was made up as follows: Hiram W. Sibley, Rochester: Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley, their two children, Ruth, aged 16, and Harper, aged 12; Miss Frances Durbin of New York, a cousin of Mrs. Sibley: Miss Mary Hall. Rochester, the family nurse. and Miss Marie Pond of Rochester.

Mr. Sibley left Rochester about three weeks ago, and a few days later he was joined by the other members of the party at Chicago. The particulars of the cruise are not known here. but the excursionists were heard of afterward at Mackinaw. On Thursday a despatch was received in this city from Collinwood, Ont., stating that all were well, and that the Rochesterians might be expected home Saturday. Miss Marie Pond, one of the passengers drowned, was a daughter of Col. N. P. Pond. ocrat and Chronicle Publishing Company of

The son was a cautious, reserved, middleaged man, who handled the large estate carefully. He married Miss Margaret Harper of New York, a daughter of the late Fletcher Harper of the famous publishing house. Hiram Sibley died, leaving a fortune esti-

mated at \$10.000.000. The greater portion of this Hiram Watson Sibley inherited.

accordance with our wishes. We shall take some step to strengthen the hands of the departments."

Mr. Maze, the Superintendent of Foreign Malis in the Post Office, and yesterday that no mail from Hamburg or other cholera ports had been disinfected so far. This work is not done at the Post Office, but at Quarantine. Not a single letter has yet shown the marks of such treatment. Enormous quantities of mail colne from Hamburg to this port, but none has yet come in which left Hamburg after Aug. 18, the date when cholera was admitted to exist in that city. The next mail from Hamburg is due to-day.

Mr. Maze said that all mail from the lands stricken with cholera except that which comes from Hamburg and liavre direct, passes through the Lendon office before starting over the Atlantic, and that it was usually disinfected there if disinfection was necessary.

"Cholera can come in letters, of course," he said," but in thirty years in this department I never knew of a case of disease which was traccable to mail matter."

The Jersey City and Hoboken health authorities, while not particularly worried about the advance of the cholera westward, are taking such precautions as they deem necessary to prevent the disease from being brought here. They place great dependence on the New York bealth officers and have year viting the part of the cholera was they were the New York bealth officers and have year viting the particular and they have year viting the particular and they have year viting the particular and they were they are a great dependence on the New York bealth officers and have year viting the particular and they were they are a great dependence on the New York bealth officers and have year viting the particular and they were they are a great dependence on the case of the cholera was they are a superior and Mrs. Sibley was a charitably-disposed woman, and especially interested in the Homeopathic Hospital of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Sibley formerly lived in New York city, but after Hiram Sibley's death they removed to Rochester, where the son erected a magnificent residence on East avenue.

Hiram Sibley, the father of the drowned man, was largely instrumental in founding the Western Union Telegraph Company. The racht was built in Cleveland a year ago. and was named the Straight Away, but her

name was changed when she was bought by Sibley & Berringer. She is one of the finest pleasure craft on the lakes, and cost \$40,000.

ELIZABETH, Aug. 26.-A heavily loaded peach train on the Long Branch Railroad, bound for New York, collided early this morning in the darkness and fog with a drill engine below Elizabethport. The drill engine was com pletely wrecked and thrown over on the west-

city cleaned. Superintendent Smith of the Police Department will give the Health Board all the police aid necessary to enforce its orders.

A close watch will be kept upon the steamers which dock in Jersey City in order to guard against any possible failure of the health officers at Quarantine to detect cases of the disease. Health Inspector Benjamin has publicly requested the people, especially in the lower part of the city, to keep themselves and their premises clean. Special attention will be paid to the occupants of the Italian quarter in Hailroad avenue. Brunswick and First streets. The Street and Water Commissioners are flaving the sowers cleaned as rapidly as the work can be done. Henry Byrne, the street cleaning contractor, is making extra efforts to get the streets cleaned. Streets that have not been swept for months, especially in the tenoment house district, are receiving special attention.

The Hoboken Health Board is particularly anxious because of the fact that the steamers from Hamburg. Bremen, and other Gorman ports dock there. Palmer Campbell, the President of the Board, had a consultation with Dr. Cyrus Edson and Gen. Emmons Clarke of New York and was loaded with valuable information when his Board met on Thursday night. The Board unanimously adopted the suggestions he inade.

It was decided to notify the West Hoboken officials that the practice of emptying sewago into the watercourse which runs through the Hoboken meadows between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets must be stopped. Workmen in the factories thereabout have complained of the stench arising from the watercourse. Contractor Vatchy, the dead animal man, was summoned to appear before the Board and explain why he does not remove dead animals from the streets more promptly. He admitted that he had been derelict, but promised better service in the future.

The Clork of the Board was directed to notify all the steamship companies to file their health certificates before landing any passengers or freight. The police authorities were reques Sam Bowen, her engineer, and his orew escaped by jumping. Engineer Fred R. Degroff of the peach train was thrown to the floor of his cab by the shock. He sustained a bad scalp wound and sever bruises and was scalp wound and sever bruises and was taken to Dr. Mack's residence. Elizabethport, where, after his injuries were dressed, he was sent to his home in Jersey City. His firoman escaped by jumping.

The front part of the locomotive was badly damaged, and it was derailed along with several cars. Wrecking crews were sent to the scene from the Central Hailroad shops here, but it was some hours before the tracks were clear.

A Towboat Sunk and the Engineer

The towbest Cornella, lying at the foot of Baltic street. Brooklyn. sprung a leak at 1:30 A. M. this morning and sank. Engineer William P. Fields, who, with three others was sleeping on board, was drowned. The fireman, John Donovan, and two deck hands es

caped. Powder Magazines Struck by Lightning. GAINESVILLE, Tex., Aug. 26.-Three powder magazines, belonging respectively to the Duont, Rand & Nally, and Hazard Powder Com panies, blew up here yesterday afternoon. There were about six hundred kegs of powder in the magazines. Lightning struck one of

the magazines and the shock of the ensuing explosion caused the destruction of the other two. The shock broke windows and in some instances ruined houses a mile distant. Cattle grazing near the magazines were killed, and half a dozen persons were injured. The total loss will amount to \$15,000. The Edam Passes a Disabled Bark The Captain of the steamship Edam, which arrived last night, reports speaking the bark Forest on Aug. 23, in latitude 44° 25', long! tude 55° 51', flying signals of distress. The Edam lowered a boat and boarded her, and found she had lost her foremast and howsprittand wished to be towed to Halifax. The (aptain of the Edam offered to tow her to New York. She declined and made for Halifax with what sail she could command.

Mrs. Addie Casey, a young woman whose mind has been affected by slokness, at 1:45 yesterday morning threw herself out of the third-story window of her home, 439 West Thirtieth street. She fell upon the sidewalk. Her right ankle was fractured, and she was suffering from internal injuries. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. There is doubt of ner recovery.

Fire This Morning. Fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five

story brick building at the corner of Ferry and Cliff streets at 1:30 this morning. The building is occupied by Charles H. Schlerer & Co., manufacturers of leather belting and lace leather. The two upper stories were dam-ages.

86,000 Prize Competition Can you estimate the plurality of the nopular vote which either Cleveland or Harrison will obtain at the coming Presidential election? The New York Family Story Paper will give \$3,000, \$2,000, and \$1,000 respectively for the nearest second nearest, and third nearest estimates. Get a copy of No. 1988, out to-day, and send in your estimate on the coupon on page two.—Adx. SENATOR DAWES WILL RETIRE.

He Announces His Intention in a Letter t SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26. - Senator H. L.

election. In a letter addressed to his fellow citizens of the State he says: "I cannot thus lay down the commission with which I have been so long intrusted without expressing my profound gratitude to my native State for the opportunity to serve her in the most honorable position in her gift, and

for that uninterrupted confidence and auppoi which have sustained my every endeavor in the public service. I shall take with me into retirement an unabated interest and abiding faith in the political principles which have contributed so largely to the prosperity and good name of our common wealth

THREW BIS WIFE FROM A WINDOW. The Terrible Deed of Judson Schoolmaker in a Brunken Frenzy.

Judson Schoolmaker, an agent for a brass metal polish, living at 520 West Twenty-ninth street, has been on a spree for the past week. It is said that when drunk Schoolmaker loses control of himself, and has on more than one occasion brutally beaten his wife. He is tall and fine looking. His wife is only a little over four feet tall, and is pretty. She works in a cloak factory on Greene street. The couple have two children.

Up to Sunday last Schoolmaker had been unusually steady and by close application to ousiness had laid aside \$25 out of his earnngs. On that night, however, he met some riends, and when he returned home after midnight he was intoxicated. In the morning he



JUDSON SCHOOLMAKER.

took his savings from his wite and started out on a spree. On Thursday night he was on the verge of delirium tremens. Yesterday morning, just as Mrs. Schoolmaker was leaving for work, a neighbor told her that she had better stay at home and try to keep her husband

work, a neighbor told her that she had better stay at home and try to keep her husband from drinking. Mrs. Schoolmaker returned to her apartments and proceeded to break every whiskey bottle she could hay her hands on. She found a flask in her husband's hip pocket, and was about to throw it out of the window when he awoke, grabbed her arm, took the flask away and drank the whiskey.

The Schoolmakers live on the third floor of the rear tenement. Between the two houses is a courtyard paved with flagstones. The windows of the first floor of the rear house are only two feet from the ground. A family named Slattery live there, and Mr. and Mrs. Slattery, their two children, and a neighbor were sitting in the open windows at about 11 o'clock when they heard a scream. Before they could get out of their chairs, what looked like a bundle struck on the stone courtyard. Mr. Slattery jumped out of his window and, running up to the seeming bundle, peered at it a moment and then shouled, "My God, it's Mrs. Schoolmaker." The tenants in both houses ran out and crowded around the woman. Her head was cut open and blood flowed.

Somebody ran out of the house with a chair, and Mrs. Schoolmaker was picked up tenderly and placed in it. Water was sprinkled over her face and she partially regained consclousness. During all this time Mr. Schoolmaker with a chair, and mrs. Schoolmaker was picked up tenderly and placed in it. Water was sprinkled over her face and she partially regained consclousness. During all this time Mr. Schoolmaker with a chair, and her seem of the woman with the neighbors were beginning to ask each other what had become of him when Policeman Michael Connors of the West Thirty-seventh street and began to question the woman.

"Did you fall out of the window?" asked the policeman.

Did you fall out of the window?" asked the policeman.
"No. no." responded the woman faintly.
"my husband did it. He was drunk and threw

"My husband did it. He was drunk and threw me out."

She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found she was injured internally and had only a slight chance of recovery.

After sending the woman away the policeman entered the house to look for her husband. He found the man pacing up and down the hall on the third floor. He was still drunk and showed fight when the policeman attempted to arrest him. He was subdued, however, and taken to the station house. Then he was brought to the hospital, and his wife said he was the man who threw her out of the window. Later he was arraigned in the Jofferson Market Court, where Justice Ryan committed him without bail to await the result of Mrs. Schoolmaker's injuries.

He was still drunk whon a Sun reporter called on him in the prison. He denied that he had thrown his wife out of the window. He didn't even lay his hand on her, he said, and never knew she was near the window until he heard her scream and saw her fall out.

The storm centre yesterday was just east of the mis tle Atlantic coast, causing a high northeasterly wind over the coast from Maine to New Jersey and southvesterly over the south Atlantic coast

Atlantic States.

There is a second storm forming in the Gulf States. which caused heavy rains in Arkansas, Louisiana Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas; this storm ha ne definite movement, and is not well defined, but

may show some force to-day.

A third storm is central to the north of the Dakotas,
creating heavy rain over North Dakota and Minnesota. This storm is moving eastward with some energy. The only clear weather was in the central States, from Indiana westward. There was but little change in temperature in any

part of the country. It remained generally cool ove all the Northern States.
In this city there was rain nearly all day. The total rainfall was \$4 of an inch; average humidity, 76 per cent.; wind almost constantly northeast, with an av-

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tur S building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows

| 1891, 1892 | 1891, 1892 | 171 | 74 | 1892 | 1892 | 1891 | 1892 | 1891 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 Average on Aug. 26, 1891....

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SATURDAY.

For Maine, New Hampahire, and Vermont, fair, preceded by showers in New Hampahire and Vermont; slightly warmer; north winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode | sland, and Connecticut, showers, clearing by Saturday night; warmer; north-

east winds.

For eastern New York, showers, clearing by Saturday night; warmer; north winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware,

howers, clearing by faturday night; warmer; north For western New York, fair, preceded by showers;

warmer; north winds, becoming variable.
The storm, central on Thursday night over New York, has moved southwesterly over the Atlantic coast, with brisk and high northeasterly winds along the New England coast, and is central temight off the North Carolina coast. The storm in the Saskatchewan valley has moved slowly castward and is central to-night over Manitoba. A marked increase of barometric pressure has occurred over New England and the Canadian mar-itime provinces, and the pressure is highest over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The pressure has risen and is high on the northern Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen in the middle and south Atlantic States and in the Saskatchewan valley. It has risen in the middle and upper Missouri valleys; elsewhere the temperature changes have been slight. Rain has fallen in Now England, the middle and south Atlantic and Gulf States; showers have occurred in the middle Missouri valley. Generally fair and slightly warmer weather is indicated for the central valleys and the upper take regions. In the middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will be slightly warmer and clearing.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S LAUGHTER

WHAT BRIDGET SULLIVAN HEARD AND SAW DEFORE THE MURDERS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

She Left Lizzie and Her Father Together Down States Fifteen Minutes Before Lizzle Screamed for Her to Come Down-Bridget Had Been Washing Windows Down Stairs Outside and Inside the House All the Morning-All Doors Locked Incide Except the One at the Side Near Which She Was-A Day of Important Testimony-Dr. Doing Testifics that Me Behended Mr. and Mrs. Horden's Bodies -The Blood-stained Rags Found in the Cellar Not to Be Used to the Case-John V. Morse's Testimony as to His Acts and

Whereabouts on the Day of the Murdova.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 26 -The examination of Dr. Dolan in the hearing of Lizzie Borden was concluded to-day. Several witnesses were examined to show Mr. Borden's whereabouts before his return to his house on the morning of the murder, and then John B. Morse was placed on the stand. He told of his visits to the fame ily, his relations with Mr. Bordop, and his own whereabouts on the morning of the murder. He was followed by Bridget Sullivan, who described so far as possible the actions and the whereabouts of herself. Lizzie Borden, and Mr. and Mrs. Borden on the day of the murder. The direct examination of Bridget was not concluded and she will resume the stand tomorrow.

Judge Blaisdell opened court promptly at 9:55 o'clock. Emma and Lizzie Borden entered the court room by a side door. The Rev. E. J. Buck was with them. Emma Borden hurried to a seat behind Lawyer Jennings. Lizzie Borden walked slowly across the room, looked about, and then sat down near Lawyer Adams. She recognized Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Holmes, who sat near her, and, leaning over, she asked them if it was raining outside. When they said it was she asked them if they had gotten wet. Then she turned away and again hid behind the fan that shielded her face

Mr. Adams resumed his cross-examination of Dr. Dolan. He asked first about the handle of the axe found in the cellar. Dr. Dolan said it was eighteen inches long.

THE MURDERER STOOD OVER MRS. BORDEN. "How were the blows struck on Mrs. Borden?" asked Lawyer Adams.
"The blows on Mrs. Borden were given

while she was lying on the floor, in the po tion in which she was found. The assailant stood over her."
"Would the assailant have had to stoop over her to strike her?"
"Yes, and from the length of the handle of

the hatchet, the assailant must have stood over the hips of the murdered woman, astride of the body, with one foot in the space between the body and the bureau and the other foot between the bed and the body."

"How did the spot of blood near the window get there?" asked Mr. Adams. "I think they came from Mrs. Borden as she stood by the window—that is, that she might have been struck one blow there and staggered across the room to fall between the bed and the bureau where the assailant completed

"Wouldn't the lower part of the body of the murderer have been spattered with blood?" Probably, but not necessarily." said Dr. Dolan.

Would there not have been blood on the upper part of the body of the murderer, too?" "Possibly, but not probably." was the an-

"Did you give any one permission to wash the blood stains from the parlor door?" asked Mr. Adams. "No. sir." said Dr. Dolan. "While I am nos

absolutely certain that any member of the Borden family washed them off, yet I think they did. It was done. I think, on the day after the murder, and without my consent." Turning once more to the axes found in the cellar, Mr. Adams spent some time in trying to confuse the witness as to whether the

they were. He asked if they were bone dry. Leaving the axes Mr. Adams asked what was found on the body of Mr. Borden. Dr. Dolan testified that a bunch of keys, some money, a note book, and one big key were given to him by the undertaker, who said he had taken them from Mr. Borden's clothing.

Dr. Dolan next reviewed the Oak Grove Comstery autopsy held on Aug. 11. He told of the additional wound discovered in Mrs. Borden's back. THE HEADS OF THE BODIES CUT OFF

"Then one week later." he said, "the bodies were interred. That is, parts of them were. On the day of the autopsy I cut off the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, scraped the skulls, and had them photographed."

"You what? roared Mr. Adams. "You buried those bodies headless and have those broken skulls now?' "I have, sir," said Dr. Dolan. Emms Borden

began to cry. For the first time Lizzie Borden showed evidences of feeling. The muscles of her face twitched, and her lips trembled. "Did any of the family know of this?" asked Mr. Adams.

"They did not, sir, and probably this is the first they have heard of it." When were the skulls photographed?" "On Monday or Tuesday of this week," said Dr. Dolan. The witness then produced photographs of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Borden as they lay, the one in the sitting room, the other in the spare bedroom, when discovered after the murder. Next Dr. Dolan told of the

fruitless search for a will made by himself, Lawyer Jennings, and District Attorney inowiton in the safe of Mr. Borden. The District Attorney interrupted the witness to state that he had had two facts to offer which, if accepted by the defence, would enable the prosecution to dispense with sevaral witnesses. The first was that Mr. Borden was a man of means at the time of his death. and the second was that he died without a will, or was intestate. The defence agreed

that these two facts should stand as if already proved.
"Was there a pall discovered in the cellar of

the Borden house?" asked Lawyer adams after the District Attorney finished. "There was," said Dr. Dolan. "Were there any clothes in the pail?"

"There was," said Dr. Doian.
"Were there any clothes in the pail?"

Yes, sir."
"Yes, sir."
"Yes, sir."
"Was there blood on these clothes?"
"Yes, sir."
"Was it human blood?"
"Yes, sir, but it was not blood of either Mr. or Mrs. Borden, and the finding of the bloody rags will not be used in this case." Dr. Doian then described how the clothing taken from the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Borden was first buried back of the house, then was taken up, examined, and buried again in a box, and then was again taken up and sent to Marshal Hillard in a box. The axes found in the cellar, said the winess, were not fitted to the wounds in the heads of the murdered couple. He swore positively that Mrs. Borden died before 11:15 o'clock, and at loast from an haur to an hour and a half before Mr. Borden was killed. He said the ceaguisted condition of the blood proved that, aside from the difference of temperature in the two bodies. Throughout their testimony the defendant leaned forward and listened intently. Dr. Dolan repeated that the firmness and color of the coadjulation of the blood of Mrs. Borden showed that it was out of living tissue and exposed to the air from one and a half to two hours. Dr. Dolan was directed to produce in court as soon as possible the various articles given him by the undertaker who took them from Mr. Borden's body.

The prosecution then switched into an un-

TRACING MR. BORDEN.

The prosecution then switched into an unexpected line of evidence. They summoned officials of several financial institutions with which Mr. Borden was connected and several other witnesses to prove the wheresbears of